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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

AERODYNAMIC LOAD MEASUREMENTS OVER A LEADING-EDGE SLAT ON

🔏 40° SWEPTBACK WING AT MACH NUMBERS FROM 0.10 TO 0.91

By Jones F. Cahill and Robert J. Nuber

Langley Aeronautical Laboratory Langley Field, Va.

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AERODYNAMIC LOAD MEASUREMENTS OVER A LEADING-EDGE SLAT ON

A 40° SWEPTBACK WING AT MACH NUMBERS FROM 0.10 TO 0.91

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SUMMARY

An investigation of the aerodynamic loads on a leading-edge slat . on a 40° sweptback wing having NACA 64,-112 airfoil sections normal to the 0.273-chord line has been made in the Langley low-turbulence pressure tunnel. Load data for the slat in the retracted configuration were obtained from pressure-distribution measurements, whereas those for the slat in the extended configuration were obtained from a strain-gage balance on which the slat was mounted. Data were obtained for angles of attack from zero lift to nearly maximum lift for several Mach numbers from 0.10 to 0.91. Some lift and drag measurements for the complete wing were also made.

Increasing the Mach number from 0.10 to 0.84 had little effect on slat normal-force coefficients at any given wing lift coefficient and had little effect on slat chord-force coefficients at low wing lift coefficients. At higher wing lift coefficients (above about 0.5), increasing the Mach number caused a decrease in the magnitude of the negative chord-force coefficient as a result of a loss in the leadingedge suction force. Between Mach numbers of 0.84 and 0.91, both slat normal-force and slat chord-force coefficients decreased abruptly.

INTRODUCTION

In order to increase the naturally low maximum lift coefficients and improve the stability characteristics of the thin swept wings used on high-speed aircraft, leading-edge slats are being used for some highspeed flight conditions as well as for the landing condition. Automatically operating slats have been incorporated in a number of airplane designs since they relieve the pilot of the necessity for manual operation. The available information on the loads to be expected on leading-edge slats, however, is limited primarily to low-speed twodimensional data. Since the available wing theory is not sufficiently

developed to take into account quantitatively the large flow changes caused by compressibility effects and wing sweep for a configuration as complex as a wing with a leading-edge slat, very little is known about the loads on leading-edge slats or about the force available to provide automatic operation of the slats on swept wings at high speeds.

An investigation has been made, accordingly, in the Langley low-turbulence pressure tunnel to determine the air loads over a retracted and extended leading-edge slat at Mach numbers up to 0.91. A 40° swept-back wing having NACA 64_{1} -112 airfoil sections perpendicular to the 0.273-chord line was employed in the investigation. The tests included lift and pressure-distribution measurements at five spanwise stations for the wing alone (to simulate the wing with a retracted slat) and wing lift and drag and slat normal and chord forces with the slat extended. The Reynolds number was held constant at a value of approximately 3×10^{6} for all tests.

SYMBOLS

æ	angle of attack
$\mathtt{c}^{\mathtt{T}}$	wing lift coefficient, $\frac{L}{qS_w}$
$c_{\mathbf{D}}$	wing drag coefficient, $\frac{D}{qS_{\overline{W}}}$:
cc	slat chord-force coefficient, $\frac{C}{qS_s}$
CN	slat normal-force coefficient, $\frac{N}{qS_g}$
C _{ms}	slat-pitching-moment coefficient, $\frac{M'}{qS_Bc_S}$
c_R	slat resultant-force coefficient, $(c_C^2 + c_N^2)^{1/2}$
θ	inclination of slat resultant-force vector, $tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-C_C}{C_N}\right)$
S	pressure coefficient, $\frac{H_0 - p}{q}$
Scr	critical pressure coefficient

r.	lift on semispan wing
D	drag on semispan wing
С	slat chord force in the wing chord plane, perpendicular to wing leading edge, positive to rear
N	slat normal force perpendicular to wing chord plane, positive upward
Wı	slat pitching moment about slat quarter-chord axis
С	chord parallel to plane of symmetry
c;	chord perpendicular to wing leading edge
c*/4	quarter chord of unswept wing
cs	slat chord perpendicular to wing leading edge
b/2	wing semispan
h	chordwise distance from slat leading edge to slat center of pressure, perpendicular to wing leading edge
x	perpendicular distance from wing leading edge, positive to rear
y	perpendicular distance outboard from plane of symmetry
z	perpendicular distance from chord plane, positive upward
$\mathtt{S}_{\mathbf{W}}$	wing semispan area
S _s	slat area
Н _о	stream total pressure
q	stream dynamic pressure
p	local static pressure
М	stream Mach number

DESCRIPTION OF MODEL AND TESTS

The plan and profile views of the semispan wing are shown in figure 1. The wing sweep, defined as the sweep angle of the quarter-chord line of an equivalent unswept wing, was 40° . This quarter-chord line becomes the 0.273-chord line of the swept wing measured parallel to the plane of symmetry. The wing, composed of NACA 64_1 -112 airfoil sections perpendicular to the 0.273-chord line, had no geometrical twist, an aspect ratio of 4, and a taper ratio of 0.625. The airfoil sections were approximately 9 percent thick in the stream direction. This is the same model as described in reference 1, with the exception of the pressure orifices that were installed in the wing at five spanwise stations in lines perpendicular to the leading edge. At each spanwise station, the orifices extended from 0.050c' on the lower surface around the leading edge to 0.250c' on the upper surface. The location of these orifices is shown in figure 1(b). The orifices were connected to a multiple-tube manameter and the pressures were recorded photographically.

Photographs of the model with the slat extended are shown in figure 2. The slat had a constant chord of 2.01 inches (0.22 wing chord parallel to the plane of symmetry at the midspan of the slat) and a span of 0.575 wing semispan beginning at 0.40 wing semispan. The slat was attached to the wing by means of three strain-gage beams which were used to measure the slat forces. This slat configuration is somewhat similar to the configuration for which data are presented in reference 2. The slat used for the investigation reported in reference 2 was tapered in plan form, having a chord of 22 percent of the local wing chord at all spanwise stations. In order to simplify the construction of the slat for the present investigation, the slat was made with a constant chord. To maintain some similarity with the slat of reference 2, the gap between the airfoil upper surface and the slat trailing edge (0.04c) and the chordwise distance between the airfoil leading edge and the slat trailing edge (0.013c) were fixed at the values used on the model of reference 2 (see fig. 1). The half-span split flap had a chord equal to 18.4 percent of the local wing chord and was deflected 60° about its hinge line.

The model was mounted on an electric resistance-type strain-gage semispan balance. For the wing alone (retracted slat), lift and pressure-distribution data were recorded for a range of angle of attack from zero lift to about maximum lift for Mach numbers of 0.10, 0.40, 0.60, 0.70, 0.80, 0.84, and 0.91. For the wing with the slat extended, lift and drag on the wing and slat normal and chord forces were measured for a range of angle of attack from zero lift to about maximum lift for Mach numbers of 0.20, 0.39, 0.59, 0.69, 0.80, and 0.91. Similar data were obtained for the wing with the half-span trailing-edge flap

deflected individually at a Mach number of 0.10 and in combination with the leading-edge slat at a Mach number of 0.20.

All tests were made at a Reynolds number of approximately 3×10^6 . Jet boundary corrections to the angle of attack were applied by using the method described in reference 3. The coefficients and Mach numbers were corrected for tunnel-blocking effects by a method based on information presented in references 4 and 5.

The tests at Mach numbers of 0.10 and 0.20 were made in air whereas all those at higher Mach numbers were made using Freon-12 as a testing medium. The values of the coefficients and Mach numbers as obtained in Freon-12 were converted to corresponding values in air by the methods presented in reference 6.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Wing Force Data

Force data for the wing alone and with the slat extended are presented in figures 3 to 5. Extension of the slat is shown to cause relatively small increases in maximum lift (approximately 0.1). The lift data shown in figures 3 and 4 are in very good agreement with the data of reference 2 in the linear lift range but the maximum lift coefficients are lower than those of reference 2 by about 0.05 for the plain wing and for the wing with both the flap and slat extended, and by about 0.1 for the wing with the flap deflected alone. Increasing the Mach number up to 0.70 caused a slight decrease in maximum lift, both for the wing alone and with the slat extended. The drag coefficients shown in figure 5 are about 0.01 higher than those of reference 2 at low lift coefficients. This difference decreases gradually as the lift coefficient is increased and the agreement is very good for lift coefficients just below the stall. Data presented in reference 2 show that this slat is effective in improving the longitudinal stability of this wing at maximum lift at low speeds. No pitching-moment data were obtained in the present investigation.

Slat Force Data

Force data for the retracted slat are presented in figure 6 and for the extended slat in figure 7. The forces for the slat-retracted configuration were obtained from integration of the pressure-distribution results of table I using the assumption that the pressure on the enclosed lower surface of the slat is equal to the pressure at the lower-surface juncture of the slat and wing. Data presented in



reference 7 show that this assumption is justified. It is possible that, for some other configuration, the pressure on this enclosed surface could attain some other value, depending on the location and effectiveness of seals between the wing and slat. These pressure distributions were integrated over an area equal to the area covered by the extended slat (constant chord of 2.01 inches from 0.40b/2 to 0.975b/2). Loads over a slat of any other size within the area covered by the pressure orifices can be obtained by using the proper limits for the integration. Forces for the slat-extended conditions were obtained from strain-gage balance readings. An examination of figures 6 and 7 shows that the variations with lift coefficient and with Mach number of both the normal-force and chord-force coefficients for the slat in the open condition are, in general, similar to those for the closed condition.

Slat normal-force coefficients increase almost linearly as the wing lift coefficient is increased, reaching a maximum value at 75 to 80 percent of maximum lift. Further increases in wing lift coefficient cause the slat normal-force coefficients to decrease. At negative normal-force coefficients there is a decided change in the slope of the slat-extended normal-force curve caused by separation of the flow from the lower surface of the slat. It should be noted that extension of the slat results in a decrease of about 0.7 in slat normal-force coefficient. Deflection of the trailing-edge flap causes a reduction in slat normal-force coefficient at low values of wing lift coefficient, but the increase of slat normal force with increasing wing lift continues to higher wing lift coefficients. The maximum values of normal-force coefficient of the retracted slat were 2.0 with the flap retracted and 2.1 with the flap deflected. The maximum normal-force coefficient on the extended slat was 1.8 for the flap both retracted and deflected.

Increases in Mach number from 0.10 to 0.84 appear to have little effect on slat normal-force coefficient, either extended or retracted, except at the highest lift coefficients. At lift coefficients higher than 0.75 the slat normal-force coefficient is somewhat higher at a Mach number of 0.10 than at other speeds. At a Mach number of 0.91, however, the slat normal-force coefficient is reduced from the lower Mach number values at all lift coefficients.

All the retracted-slat force and moment values depend on the assumption made concerning the pressure on the enclosed slat lower surface. The greatest change in slat loads from those for the assumed conditions would be for a case where the pressure on the enclosed surface is equal to the pressure at the upper surface juncture of the slat and wing. If that condition were realized, the maximum values of slat normal-force coefficient for the retracted slat would be 0.84 and 0.96 for the trailing-edge flap retracted and extended, respectively. It is of interest to note in this connection that, for small openings of the slat, when the seal just opens, the load distribution over the slat

should be similar to those used to obtain the data of figure 6 with the exception that the pressures on the enclosed lower surface of the slat would vary along the surface from the value at the lower-surface juncture to the value at the upper-surface juncture. Both the normal-force and the chord-force coefficients would therefore be lower than shown in figure 6.

The chord forces are in the forward direction for wing lift coefficients above about 0.2 for the slat-retracted condition and above about 0.3 for the slat-extended condition. Increases in wing lift coefficient cause the slat chord-force coefficient to increase in the forward direction for wing lift coefficients up to about 0.7 or 0.8 and, in general, to decrease for lift coefficients above this value. At a given wing lift coefficient below the value at which the reversal in slat chordforce variation occurs, deflection of the trailing-edge flap causes a decrease in the magnitude of the negative chord-force coefficient. The chord force continues to increase up to a higher lift coefficient, however, and the maximum chord-force coefficient is higher with the flap deflected than with the flap retracted. Maximum values of chord force for the trailing-edge flap-retracted and flap-deflected conditions. respectively, were -0.96 and -1.17 with the slat retracted and -0.60 and -0.65 with the slat extended. The maximum values of the chord-force coefficient for the slat retracted would be reduced to -0.474 and -0.692 for the flap retracted and extended, respectively, if the pressure on the enclosed surface were decreased to the value existing at the uppersurface juncture of the wing and slat.

The chord-force coefficients are little affected by changes in Mach number at low lift coefficients. At lift coefficients above about 0.5, however, increases in Mach number up to 0.60 cause a decrease in the negative chord-force coefficient. Between Mach numbers of 0.60 and 0.84 very little change is encountered, but a large decrease in the negative value of the chord-force coefficient is caused by an increase in Mach number from 0.84 to 0.91. The variations in chord-force coefficient caused by changes in Mach number and angle of attack are less pronounced for the slat-extended condition than for the slat-retracted condition.

Resultant-force coefficients and the inclination of the resultant-force vector for the slat in the retracted condition are shown in figure 8. For lift coefficients below about 0.65, the magnitude of the resultant-force coefficient is little affected by changes in Mach number up to 0.84. Increasing the Mach number from 0.84 to 0.91 causes a sharp decrease in the resultant-force coefficient. At lift coefficients above 0.65 an increase in Mach number causes the resultant-force coefficient to decrease even for low values of Mach number as a result of the previously shown changes in chord-force coefficient. The inclination of the resultant-force vector decreases as the Mach number is increased from 0.10 to about 0.70, remains constant for Mach numbers from 0.70 to 0.84, and then decreases further as the Mach number is increased to 0.91. As



a result of these variations in the resultant-force vectors, the operation of leading-edge slats can be affected by changes in Mach number whether the slats are designed to extend when the magnitude of the slat load exceeds a specified value or when the slat-load vector is inclined forward of a specified angle. The manner in which the slats operate and the specific values of slat load or slat-load inclination which cause the slat to open depend, of course, on the detail design of the slat.

Data for the slat pitching moments are available from the pressure distributions measured for the slat—retracted condition. These pitching moments are shown in figure 6 and the chordwise positions of the slat center of pressure are shown in figure 9. At low lift coefficients, the center of pressure is at approximately 47 percent of the slat chord for low Mach numbers and moves to the rear as the Mach number is increased, reaching 51 percent of the chord at a Mach number of 0.91. For low Mach numbers, increasing the—lift—coefficient first—causes the center of pressure to move forward at lift—coefficients up to that at which the chord force reaches its peak. At higher lift coefficients, the center of pressure moves rearward. For Mach numbers between about 0.70 and 0.84, the center of pressure moves continuously to the rear as the lift coefficient is increased.

Slat Pressure Distributions

In view of the similarities which have been shown to exist in the variations of the slat forces with Mach number and angle of attack for the slat in the retracted and extended conditions, it seems likely that the changes in flow phenomena about the slat in these two conditions would also be similar. The following discussion of the pressure-distribution data obtained for the slat-retracted condition can probably be considered to apply at least qualitatively also to pressure distributions for the slat-extended condition. The pressure-distribution data are presented in table I. Some of these pressure-distribution data have previously been presented in reference 8.

Typical pressure-distribution plots are shown in figure 10 for several angles of attack. These data are of assistance in gaining an understanding of the variations of the normal-force and chord-force coefficients shown previously. At a low angle of attack (approximately 40), only very small changes in the pressure distribution are caused by changes in Mach number. As a result, of course, the normal-force and chord-force coefficients are also unaffected by changes in Mach number. At the higher angles of attack, however, an increase in Mach number from 0.10 to 0.60 causes the peak pressure coefficient on the leading edge to be greatly reduced and the pressure coefficient on the rear portion of the slat-to increase. The net result of these

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changes is to cause the normal force to remain approximately constant. The chord force, on the other hand, becomes less negative as a result of the decrease in suction force at the leading edge. The rearward movement in the center-of-pressure position with increases in Mach number is also apparent from this change in pressure distribution.

An examination of the data in figure 10 shows that the large decrease in peak pressure coefficient at angles of attack above 40 occurs as the flow over the slat becomes supersonic. Data showing similar effects of increasing Mach number on peak pressure coefficients at high lift coefficients are shown in references 9 and 10 where the variation of maximum lift coefficient with Mach number is shown to be strongly affected by the existence of supersonic flows. No conclusive explanation can be offered for the change in slat loads between Mach numbers of 0.84 and 0.91, although this phenomenon seems to be associated with the fact that the pressures on the upper surface of the slat approach a complete vacuum at the higher Mach numbers. The normal-force coefficients shown in reference 7 show a similar but somewhat more gradual decrease between Mach numbers of approximately 0.8 and 0.88. It is also possible that proximity to tunnel choking conditions at a Mach number of 0.91 may have had an influence on the data obtained. The computed choking Mach number based on one-dimensional area-ratio considerations is approximately 0.95.

CONCLUSIONS

An investigation in the Langley low-turbulence pressure tunnel of the aerodynamic loads on a partial-span leading-edge slat on a 40° swept-back wing having NACA 64_{1} -112 airfoil sections perpendicular to the 0.273-chord line at Mach numbers up to 0.91 has indicated the following conclusions:

- 1. Increasing the Mach number from 0.10 to 0.84 had very little effect on slat normal-force coefficients at any given wing lift coefficient and had little effect on slat chord-force coefficients at low wing lift coefficients. At higher lift coefficients (above about 0.5), increasing the Mach number caused a decrease in the magnitude of the slat negative chord-force coefficient as a result of a loss in the leading-edge suction force.
- 2. Between Mach numbers of 0.84 and 0.91, both slat normal-force and slat chord-force coefficients decrease abruptly.

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TABLE I.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS FOR THE 40° SWEPTBACK WING AT DIFFERENT SPANWISE STATIONS AND ANOLES OF ATTACK

(a) M = 0.10, split flap off

У	Orifice						Ang	Le of a	ttack,	α, (deg					
y b/2	number	-0.02	2.1	4.1	8.3	10.4	12.5	14.6	16.6	17.6	18.7	19.7	20.7	22.7	24.7	26.7
0.429	1234567890	1.123 1.052 .498 .967 1.095 1.130 1.180	0.974 .888 .768 .704 1.336 1.365 1.315 1.308 1.322	.704 .569 1.002 1.820 1.699 1.564 1.471	2.864 3.106 2.310 2.075 1.784	.434 .533 4.293 4.122 2.864 2.381 1.969 1.798	.448 .704 5.928 4.911 3.355 2.665 2.139 1.919	7.214 4.726 3.532 2.736 2.139 1.891	597 1.144 9.204 5.721 4.080 3.035 2.338	647 1.294 10.100 6.070 4.279 3.134 2.388 2.139	0.327 .419 .789 3.660 2.601 2.630 2.687 2.758 2.736 2.580	.426 .689 2.466 2.409 2.402 2.402 2.395 2.417	.426 .697 2.395 2.317 2.317 2.310 2.310	.739 2.310 2.232 2.239 2.232 2.225 2.225	2.168 2.146 2.146 2.154	2.111 2.068 2.061 2.011
.558	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	1.080 1.137 1.187 1.194 1.215	.960 .874 .725 .675 1.313 1.372 1.336 1.315 1.315	.547 1.180 1.848 1.741 1.599 1.493 1.422		4.542 3.049 2.452 2.026 1.848 1.741	6.553 4.769 3.532 2.743 2.203 1.969 1.834	7.910 4.975 3.731 2.836 2.239 1.940 1.841	7.264 4.179 3.085 2.836 2.736 2.587 2.289	2.388 2.388 2.388 2.338	.768 2.758	2.125 2.104 2.075 2.047 2.047 2.061	.426 .711 2.090 2.090 2.061 2.026 2.004 2.004 2.0019	.746 2.047 2.047 2.004 1.962 1.955 1.955	1.976 1.919 1.898 1.898 1.905	1.919 1.869 1.848 1.848 1.855
.688	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1.137 1.208 1.230	1.358	1.883 1.784 1.613 1.443	.569 .519 .533 3.461 3.447 2.601 2.154 1.713 1.635 1.592	3.177 2.488 1.869	3.682 2.786 1.990 1.848	1.343 8.358 5.075 3.881 2.886 1.990 1.841	2.239 2.239 2.239 2.289	2.090 2.139 2.139 2.090	.483	1.791 1.786 1.777 1.777	1.748 1.741 1.734 1.758	718 1.720 1.706 1.706 1.706 1.706	.498 .746 1.670 1.656 1.656 1.670	.512 .782 1.649 1.635 1.635 1.635 1.649
.817	32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	1.087 1.144	1.365	.682 .547 1.386 1.869 1.748 1.613	.590 .462 .498 3.625 3.461 2.559 2.154 1.848 1.635	4.556 3.184 2.466 2.060	6.987 4.954 3.582 2.751 2.210	2.239	1.940 1.841 1.841 1.841	1.791 1.791 1.791 1.841	.462 .532 1.692	1.549 1.543 1.535 1.535	.448 .569 1.528 1.521 1.521 1.521	1.507 1.493 1.493	.462 .640 1.521 1.514 1.514 1.521	.469 .675 1.549 1.535 1.535 1.535
.946	4344564789955 4344564789955 52	1.151 1.045 .512 .995 1.137 1.159 1.187 1.201	1.350 1.379 1.350 1.315 1.294	.746 .604 .960 1.812 1.684 1.564 1.457 1.393	.547 .533 2.594	4.250 2.772 2.310 1.905 1.741 1.649	5.018 3.220 2.544 2.040 1.827	1.095 6.219 4.726 3.433 2.637 2.040 1.841 1.692	1.642 1.642 1.642 1.642	1.642 1.592 1.592 1.592 1.642 1.642	.554	.533 .618 1.507 1.414 1.414 1.407 1.414 1.422	.540 .640 1.507 1.414 1.414 1.422 1.422	.569 .675 1.493 1.443 1.422 1.429 1.429	.554 .711 1.493 1.457 1.457 1.457 1.457	.746 1.500 1.485 1.485 1.478 1.478 1.485 1.493

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TABLE I .- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(b) M = 0.10, split flap on

	Orifice					. A	ngle of	attac	k, α	, deg					
b/2	number	-8.1	-6.0	-3.9	-1.9	4.4	8.6	10.6	12.7	13.7	14.8	15.8	16.8	18.8	20.8
0.429	1234567890	2.090 1.393 .469 .583 .725 .867	1.336 1.464 1.571 .782 .583 .739 .867 .995 1.059 1.166	1.173 1.166 .505 .810 .959 1.038 1.116 1.173	.931 .824 .505 1.137 1.208 1.230 1.272	2.281 1.976 1.755 1.670	3.170 2.594 2.132 1.954	.498 .867 7.157 4.868 3.738 2.928 2.338 2.104	597 1.144 8.408 5.323 3.930 2.985 2.338 2.139	.597 1.194 9.154 5.672 4.080 3.035 2.388 2.139	9.751 5.920 4.229 3.184 2.438 2.139	.398 .746 3.433 2.445 2.459 2.473 2.516 2.551	.019 .668 2.395 2.303 2.296 2.296 2.296 2.296	0.370 .441 .697 2.281 2.168 2.161 2.161 2.161 2.182	.148 .739 2.324 2.075 2.068 2.075 2.082 2.090
.558	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	2.139 1.215 .476 .590 .725 .874 .945	1.578 .689 .590	1.166 1.137 .483 .803 .959 1.052 1.137 1.173	1.166 1.214 1.258 1.294 1.301	2.296 2.040 1.812 1.704 1.663	5.970 4.563 3.419 2.694 2.217 2.018	3.994 3.049 2.438 2.182 2.040	9.353 5.871 4.179 3.134 2.438 2.189 2.040	3.284 2.786 2.637 2.687 2.587 2.388	2.786 2.289 2.239 2.239 2.239 2.239	2.864 2.630 2.409 2.288 2.260 2.267	2.267 2.225 2.146 2.047 2.026 2.018	.405 .462 .768 2.232 2.196 2.097 2.011 1.976 1.969	2.182 2.047 1.969 1.940 1.933 1.933
.688	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1.606 	.760 .604 .739 .867 1.059	1.173 .498 .817	1.173 1.251 1.258 1.301 1.322	1.663	6.233 4.278 3.532 2.822 2.026 1.919	4.143 3.106 2.196 2.054	9.801 5.721 4.328 3.184 2.189 2.040	2.189 2.189 2.189 2.239 2.239	2.090 1.990 2.040 2.040 2.040 2.040	1.990 1.983 1.983 1.962 1.962	1.834 1.827 1.819 1.805 1.812	.441 .533 .746 1.812 1.791 1.784 1.777 1.784	1.770 1.770 1.770 1.777
.817	32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	1.642 2.345 1.173 .476 .569 .711 .853	1.755 .697 .561 .718 .853	1.308 1.294 .505 .746 .924 1.023 1.109	1.023 .903 .569 1.080 1.201 1.230 1.258	.540	2.658	8.081 5.067 3.973 2.999 2.409	9.353 5.622 4.129 3.085 2.488	1.990 1.990 1.990	1.841 1.791 1.791 1.791	1.741 1.741 1.720 1.713	1.642 1.635 1.628 1.620	.498 .640 1.677 1.656 1.656 1.649	.675 1.670 1.663 1.656 1.649
.946	43 44 45 46 47 48 49 55 55 52	2.118 2.367 1.585 .519 .597 .753 .888 .967	.959 .590 .718 .874 .995 1.052	1.379 1.372 .618 .746 .924 1.023 1.102 1.137	1.109 .995 .498 1.038 1.123 1.187 1.230 1.237	.618	4.421 2.885 2.416 1.990 1.819 1.727	.569 .896 5.643 5.164 3.461 2.715 2.168 1.947 1.827	4.876 3.632 2.736 2.189 1.990 1.841	1.741 1.692 1.692 1.741	1.642 1.642 1.642 1.642 1.692 1.642	1.592 1.599 1.599 1.599 1.606	1.556 1.564 1.556 1.556 1.564	1.571 1.564 1.571 1.564 1.571 1.578	1.635 1.556 1.549 1.542 1.542



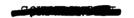


TABLE I .- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(c) M = 0.40, split flap off

У	Orifice		• .	Angle	of atta	ck, α, α	leg		
y b/2	number	4.1	8.3	10.4	12.5	14.6	16.6	20.7	22.7
0.429	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	0.857 .748 .616 .960 1.837 1.726 1.587 1.502 1.473	0.637 .542 .498 2.620 3.130 2.333 2.105 1.832 1.710 1.635	0.545 .491 .546 3.880 4.085 2.815 2.345 1.931 1.741 1.686	0.483 .465 .647 5.064 4.872 3.240 2.646 2.120 1.919 1.756	0.469 .469 .650 3.450 2.915 2.930 2.950 2.935 2.590 1.842	0.442 .442 .624 2.960 2.506 2.475 2.475 2.475 2.506 2.562	0.135 .155 .636 2.261 2.1138 2.138 2.138 2.138 2.1143 2.1143	0.121 .173 .672 2.382 2.062 2.057 2.069 2.069 2.0714 2.093
•558	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	.836 .732 .578 1.140 1.867 1.767 1.640 1.520 1.485 1.468	.618 .530 .524 2.970 3.360 2.520 2.162 1.878 1.774 1.675 1.632	.546 .517 .620 4.290 4.525 3.010 2.426 2.040 1.851 1.797 1.710	.471 .471 .722 4.805 3.880 3.090 2.205 1.978 1.902 1.790	.169 .680 3.040 2.615 2.515 2.596 2.640 2.582 2.323 1.973	2.558 2.558 .652 2.347 2.150 2.124 2.124 2.708 2.124 2.124 2.124	. 1,29 . 1,73 . 660 1.979 1.921 1.919 1.919 1.919 1.921 1.930 1.936	.hu8 .h72 .697 1.925 1.890 1.884 1.877 1.877 1.870 1.890
.688	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	.826 .640 .560 1.160 1.908 1.832 1.657 1.502 1.479	.604 .564 .550 3.130 3.535 2.673 2.205 1.762 1.690 1.645	.570 .570 .705 4.453 4.016 3.100 2.494 1.878 1.798	.517 .568 .730 3.070 2.700 2.727 2.748 2.463 2.032 1.768	.484 .567 .760 2.750 2.395 2.490 2.490 2.265 2.164	.511 .538 .670 2.063 1.868 1.868 1.837 1.837 1.837	.473 .546 .654 1.755 1.696 1.696 1.696 1.708 1.721	.463 .539 .693 1.695 1.652 1.652 1.696 1.680 1.687
.817	32 33, 34, 35, 36 37, 38 39, 40,	.832 .720 .582 1.358 1.889 1.750 1.670	.624 .534 .531 3.480 3.580 2.615 2.205 1.894	.598 .573 .627 3.540 3.100 3.000 2.815 2.188 1.802 1.715	.571 .511 .647 3.160 2.760 2.760 2.760 2.647 1.924 1.762	.552 .419 .701 3.150 3.015 3.015 3.065 2.378 1.845 1.739	.568 .521 .568 1.705 1.650 1.650 1.650 1.650	.520 .488 .575 1.540 1.497 1.502 1.506 1.530	.505 .491 .608 1.547 1.513 1.513 1.519 1.525 1.542
.946	143 145 147 148 149 149 149 150 152	.891 .770 .699 .948 1.872 1.739 1.634 1.512 1.446 1.440 1.423	.693 .586 .564 2.470 3.260 2.371 2.087 1.748 1.674 1.605	.675 .643 .675 2.538 2.489 2.464 2.218 1.878 1.658 1.600	.652 .624 .684 2.402 2.181 2.181 2.124 2.095 1.973 1.825	.643 .620 .676 2.219 1.930 1.949 1.949 1.930 1.949 1.930	.672 .620 .672 1.650 1.511 1.512 1.512 1.512 1.512 1.512	.612 .582 .677 1.580 1.146 1.146 1.146 1.146 1.151 1.160	.590 .582 .693 1.604 1.478 1.478 1.478 1.484 1.491





TABLE I .- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(d) M = 0.60, split flap off

_ ▼	Orifice				.An	gle of	attack,	a, d	eg			
b/2	number	-2.1	4.2	8.4	10.4	12.5	14.6	16.6	18.7	20.8	22.7	26.7
0.429	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1.435 1.486 1.510 .880 .761 	0.930 .820 .800 .915 1.920 	0.680 .577 .520 2.065 2.977 2.905 2.247 1.902 1.783 1.698	0.590 .530 .530 2.381 2.735 2.730 2.757 2.591 1.740	0.535 .480 .520 2.5142 2.515 2.517 2.530 2.570 2.301	0.501 .435 .539 2.570 2.375 2.365 2.365 2.365 2.365	0.479 .445 .542 2.457 2.161 2.140 2.143 2.142 2.142 2.147	0.462 .450 .573 2.395 2.052 2.052 2.052 2.054 2.056 2.058	0.441 .443 .598 2.178 2.000 1.998 1.999 2.003 2.010 2.020	0.435 .454 .650 2.050 1.962 1.963 1.963 1.964	0.401 .460 .678 1.879 1.855 1.855 1.853 1.853
.558	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	1.450 1.495 1.525 .615 .740 .883 1.005 1.110 1.165 1.190	.905 .790 .635 1.145 1.980 1.910 1.750 1.650 1.565 1.560	.661 .567 .527 2.370 3.062 2.970 2.480 1.955 1.800 1.742 1.698	.625 .548 .570 2.580 2.463 2.463 2.463 2.425 2.425 2.159 1.903	.539 .500 .510 2.360 2.179 2.142 2.125 2.123 2.120 2.119 2.118	.520 .479 .557 2.185 2.042 2.020 2.000 1.998 1.998 1.997	.487 .475 .583 2.157 2.000 1.950 1.922 1.927 1.927 1.928 1.929	.482 .463 .602 1.947 1.902 1.898 1.895 1.895 1.895 1.900	.478 .480 .640 1.895 1.863 1.860 1.859 1.860 1.862 1.864	.451 .470 .680 1.840 1.830 1.820 1.810 1.820 1.820	.450 .475 .715 1.800 1.795 1.780 1.770 1.795 1.795 1.797 1.800
.688	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1.460 1.540 .640 .735 .895 1.000 1.169 1.185 1.235	.905 .600 1.170 2.055 1.960 1.780 1.585 1.565	.673 .542 2.340 2.969 2.770 2.335 1.842 1.739 1.682	.639 .583 .583 2.715 2.600 2.580 2.580 2.580 2.380 1.945 1.710	.598 .597 2.001 1.842 1.855 1.870 1.860 1.850	.525 .435 .580 1.960 1.780 1.759 1.770 1.781 1.781	.523 .435 .598 1.899 1.765 1.742 1.740 1.740 1.742 1.743	.490 .437 .622 1.758 1.700 1.698 1.700 1.700	.490 .575 .665 1.698 1.670 1.665 1.677 1.682 1.698	.480 .575 .682 1.698 1.677 1.676 1.676 1.679 1.680	.445 .582 .780 1.700 1.698 1.697 1.700 1.701 1.699
.817	32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	1.399 1.525 1.527 .585 .733 .883 1.025 1.111 1.170	.865 .780 .635 1.370 2.060 1.940 1.810 1.680	.647 .562 .530 2.601 2.630 2.581 2.525 2.261 1.700 1.462	.638 .581 .630 2.810 2.600 2.580 2.560 2.600 2.040 1.920	.575 .533 .580 2.660 2.501 2.541 2.570 2.680 1.542	.579 .542 .580 2.298 1.900 1.899 1.925 1.955 1.623	.543 .507 .5142 1.580 1.5140 1.5140 1.5142 1.5146	.541 .507 .560 1.530 1.507 1.505 1.507 1.510 1.530	.542 .500 .598 1.538 1.525 1.523 1.525 1.537 1.538	.542 .521 .625 1.582 1.567 1.568 1.568 1.568	.518 .540 .705 1.610 1.605 1.605 1.610 1.610
.946	4344448	1.465 1.545 1.533 .699 .783 1.050 1.145 1.170 1.220 1.240	.960 .835 .675 1.010 1.970 	.755 .642 .590 1.855 2.300 2.387 2.150 1.900 1.675 1.545	.780 .650 .635 1.883 1.925 1.920 1.959 1.959 1.959	.685 .595 .641 2.115 2.095 2.085 2.095 2.115 2.113 2.000 1.801	.679 .610 .679 2.000 1.927 1.954 1.985 2.050 1.899 1.700 1.630	.679 .601 .633 1.503 1.415 1.435 1.415 1.416 1.418 1.420 1.430	.673 .610 .670 1.540 1.421 1.420 1.423 1.440 1.441 1.455	.627 .600 .680 1.580 1.482 1.483 1.482 1.483 1.484 1.485	.630 .600 .720 1.578 1.498 1.497 1.498 1.500 1.501 1.502	.585 .620 .783 1.5142 1.525 1.518 1.525 1.530 1.540 1.559 1.561





TABLE I .- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(e) M = 0.70, split flap off

У	Orifice					Ingle o	of atta	ack, o	ı, deg	3			
b/2	number	-2.1	4.2	8.4	10.5	12.5	14.6	16.7	18.7	20.7	22.7	24.7	26.7
0.429	1234567890	1.560 1.597 1.604 1.000 .825 1.060 1.200 1.255 1.330	.850 .720 .955 1.990 1.790	.450 1.672 2.760 2.705 1.972 1.808	.561 2.172 2.828 2.811 2.826 2.645 2.354	.542 .560 2.350 2.508 2.505 2.495 2.478 2.472	2.375 2.340 2.326 2.324 2.305	.500 .565 2.518 2.190 2.192 2.193 2.200 2.215	.495 .592 2.485 2.090 2.089 2.092 2.093 2.098	2.000 1.995 2.010 2.020 2.030	.490 .632 1.903 1.775 1.770 1.774 1.775	0.465 .485 .660 2.002 1.950 1.945 1.945 1.945	.493 .678 1.958 1.942 1.940 1.940 1.940
.558	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	1.184	2.050 1.990 1.835 1.735	.510 .445 1.922 2.740 2.745 2.298 1.955	.606 .606 2.332 2.400 2.415 2.415 2.413 2.380	2.140 2.142 2.160 2.200 2.200	2.312 2.311 2.313	2.015 1.975 1.980 1.990	1.992 1.960 1.930 1.932 1.940 1.937	1.940 1.935 1.935 1.935	1.910 1.905 1.900 1.900 1.900	1.898 1.895 1.888 1.890	1.900 1.895 1.895 1.895 1.895
.688	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	.960 1.065 1.240 1.330	.948 .686 .653 1.160 2.108 2.077 1.938 1.685 1.662	2.645 2.120 1.810	.594 .588 2.439 2.582 2.569 2.465 2.144	2.700 2.740 2.630 1.860	1.819 1.836 1.843 1.850	.636 2.045 1.835 1.833 1.830 1.810	1.795 1.793 1.787 1.790	1.820 1.795 1.795 1.795 1.795 1.795	1.878 1.800 1.797 1.795 1.795	1.815 1.813 1.815 1.815	1.838 1.837 1.837 1.837
.817	32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	.957 1.085 1.190	.817	2.508 2.440 2.350	2.484	2.415 2.422 2.455 2.325	2.120 2.170 2.185	1.625 1.625 1.630 1.640	1.623 1.628 1.630 1.632	.648 1.680 1.660 1.660 1.663 1.665	1.715 1.715 1.715 1.717	1.748 1.745 1.748 1.750	1.763 1.763 1.766
.946	12 143 145 146 147 148 149 55 55 52	1.678 1.650 .760 .870 1.113 1.190 1.280 1.333	1.003 .870 .715 1.042 2.146 1.868 1.708 1.633 1.613 1.600	.595 .540 1.650 2.135 2.134 2.180 2.131 2.025 1.866	.631 1.757 1.910 1.980 1.955 1.965 1.965	.656 .669 1.888 1.920 1.922 1.910 1.918 1.912	.678 .708 2.132 2.127 2.100 2.180 2.253 2.100	.670 .698 1.605 1.565 1.485 1.520 1.525 1.530	1.545 1.555 1.556 1.560	1.585 1.585 1.595 1.600 1.602	1.620 1.617 1.620 1.625 1.630 1.632	1.640 1.635 1.640 1.641 1.648	1.665 1.660 1.666 1.670 1.675

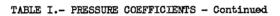


TABLE I .- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Continued

(f) M = 0.80, split flap off

У	Orifice				Angle	of atta	ick, α,	deg			 ·
<u>p/2</u>	number	-2.1	4.2	8.4	10.5	12.6	14.7	16.7	18.7	20.7	22.7
0.429	1234567890	1.606 1.638 1.652 .960 1.062 1.128 1.246 1.330 1.360	1.031 .910 .695 .930 2.000 1.941 1.855 1.784 1.760	0.780 .673 .600 1.501 2.693 2.710 2.721 2.602 1.979 2.030	0.707 .615 .579 1.820 2.902 2.982 2.970 2.850 2.687 2.120	0.663 .585 .585 2.086 2.728 2.698 2.635 2.542 2.532 2.5314	0.625 .552 .560 2.125 2.438 2.385 2.378 2.370 2.369 2.310	0.605 .543 .561 2.267 2.234 2.206 2.209 2.196 2.198 2.209	0.558 .539 .572 2.290 2.161 2.149 2.120 2.136 2.150 2.136	0.542 .539 .618 2.270 2.088 2.065 2.033 2.053 2.053 2.041 2.072	0.526 .525 .625 2.202 2.072 2.052 2.057 2.052 2.053 2.057
.558	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	1.645 1.690 1.688 .719 .830 1.060 1.129 1.214 1.292 1.342 1.354	.992 .885 .700 1.083 2.040 2.100 1.941 1.832 1.792 1.749	.762 .662 .615 1.742 2.800 2.910 2.849 2.722 2.667 1.830 1.825	.707 .633 .595 2.032 2.967 3.008 2.970 2.865 2.768 2.528 2.379	.663 .600 .610 2.245 2.363 2.310 2.290 2.290 2.290 2.282 2.207	.628 .658 .610 2.320 2.200 2.093 2.084 2.121 2.166 2.178 2.178	.606 .553 .620 2.242 2.037 1.958 1.967 1.975 2.022 2.037 2.055	.558 .548 .641 2.247 2.018 1.955 1.968 1.987 1.999	.558 .550 .643 2.101 1.998 1.988 2.003 1.980 1.978 1.983	.542 .546 .695 1.992 1.985 1.981 1.980 1.981 1.980
.688	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1.665 	.990 .698 .658 1.110 2.127 2.127 2.040 1.790 1.795 1.795	.830 .659 .620 1.798 2.900 2.965 2.920 2.773 2.375 1.893	.702 .618 .618 2.125 2.379 2.370 2.311 2.332 2.290 2.225	.698 .638 .638 2.037 2.008 2.008 2.023 2.080 2.094 2.084	.628 .620 .628 2.127 2.110 2.105 1.912 1.953 1.960	.620 .610 .628 2.046 1.866 1.860 1.774 1.864	.611 .620 .645 2.004 1.876 1.866 1.782 1.854	.563 .582 .702 1.940 1.928 1.882 1.880 1.882 1.883	.588 .622 .742 1.946 1.949 1.918 1.915 1.907
.817	32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	1.619 1.756 1.717 .660 .818 .990 1.100 1.243 1.331	.960 .858 .700 1.318 2.162 2.240 2.075 1.900 1.780	.805 .679 .615 2.097 2.913 2.975 2.921 2.848 2.260 1.893	.753 .661 .617 2.193 2.120 2.120 2.120 2.150 2.107 1.981	.715 .657 .657 2.502 2.570 2.570 2.606 2.622 2.000 1.830	.685 .620 .626 1.967 1.898 1.883 1.893 1.928 1.781 1.684	.680 .613 .623 1.748 1.695 1.686 1.716 1.702 1.687	.632 .608 .630 1.622 1.730 1.722 1.722 1.728 1.730 1.722	.625 .596 .655 1.803 1.790 1.785 1.785 1.786 1.790	.620 .627 .715 1.868 1.846 1.840 1.836 1.836
.946	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1.700 1.796 1.722 .785 .884 	1.040 .915 .723 1.039 2.279 	.900 .760 .690 1.641 2.307 	.838 .719 .682 1.822 2.380 2.342 2.300 2.281 2.005 1.703	.808 .740 .725 2.006 2.198 2.198 2.219 2.230 2.211 2.165 2.010	.776 .701 .703 1.747 1.794 1.888 	.734 .701 .706 1.668 1.620 1.628 1.606 1.610 1.620 1.620	.728 .701 .720 1.750 1.728 	.715 .700 .728 1.810 1.702 	.714 .702 .803 1.828 1.746 1.721 1.746 1.760 1.726 1.772

NACA



(g) M = 0.84, split flap off

У	Orifice			Angle of	attack,	α, deg		
y b/2	number	-2.1	4.2	8.4	10.5	12.6	14.7	16.7
0.429	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1.630 1.680 1.642 .807 .978 	1.068 .950 .808 .922 1.926 1.885 1.814 1.780 1.760	0.822 .707 .620 1.198 2.523 2.600 2.600 2.485	0.759 .627 .590 1.660 2.723 2.780 2.770 2.661 2.170	0.675 .601 .572 1.821 2.793 2.837 2.837 2.780 2.737 2.380	0.622 .564 .572 2.090 2.396 2.380 2.380 2.374 2.374	0.618 .561 .580 1.720 2.218 2.158 2.221 2.222
.558	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	1.670 1.715 1.672 .718 .860 1.032 1.175 1.270 1.337 1.399 1.415	1.038 .921 .762 1.042 1.947 2.100 1.942 1.892 1.857 1.857	.803 .707 .620 1.599 2.599 2.599 2.599 2.587 2.401 2.055	.759 .627 .610 1.863 2.775 2.827 2.827 2.775 2.723 2.663 2.663	.690 .601 .601 2.058 2.1423 2.320 2.280 2.2147 2.239 2.239 2.239	.648 .602 .610 2.200 2.182 2.138 2.120 2.135 2.157 2.172	.638 .581 .640 2.197 2.133 2.062 2.045 2.045 2.058 2.067 2.085
.688	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1.690 -733 .859 1.034 1.138 1.320 1.377	.962 .7142 .722 1.067 2.011 2.225 2.079 1.919 1.907 1.927	.822 .641 .630 1.625 2.678 2.761 2.720 2.621 2.577 2.539	.759 .620 .629 1.880 2.342 2.280 2.280 2.280 2.187 2.187	.728 .623 .630 2.002 2.119 2.095 2.089 2.089 2.089	.690 .620 .680 2.104 1.957 1.956 1.956 1.980 1.980	.6l46 .618 .665 2.126 1.910 1.905 1.910 1.938 1.939 1.943
.817	32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	1.611 1.782 1.720 .675 .840 1.021 1.155 1.265	.920 .888 .7142 1.260 2.130 2.218 2.202 2.016 1.905	.803 .721 .645 1.903 2.730 2.775 2.775 2.697 2.521 2.047	.763 .675 .647 2.062 1.978 2.005 2.020 2.037 2.060 2.037	.743 .657 .639 2.150 2.139 2.135 2.129 2.127	.724 .650 .650 1.957 1.843 1.833 1.859 1.859	.692 .638 .645 1.833 1.770 1.759 1.759 1.762
.946	84455555555555555555555555555555555555	1.743 1.839 1.681 .813 1.134 	.712 .758 .788 1.020 2.182 	.902 .799 .721 1.540 2.155 	.859 .759 .735 1.761 2.570 	.838 .742 .742 1.823 2.200 	.842 	.800 .726 .742 1.735 1.693



TABLE T .- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS - Concluded

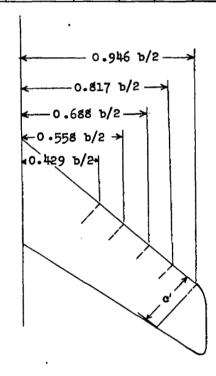
(h) M = 0.91, split flap off

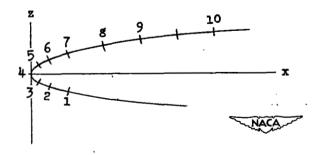
У	Orifice	Angle	e of attack, a,	deg
b/2	number	4.2	8.4	10.6
0.429	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1.132 1.049 .910 .817 1.690 1.714 1.745 1.738 1.717	0.900 .745 .685 1.120 2.130 2.238 2.257 2.178 2.000	0.830 .720 .642 1.320 2.300 2.403 2.419 2.359 2.210 1.910
.558	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	1.119 1.040 .883 .922 1.713 1.853 1.820 1.821 1.796 1.803 1.827	.920 .820 .645 1.285 2.190 2.300 2.333 2.265 2.210 2.180	.825 .730 .641 1.460 2.358 2.450 2.437 2.430 2.380 2.355 2.300
.688	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1.148 .851 .925 1.778 1.950 1.891 1.855 1.870 1.880	.925 .695 .695 1.305 2.220 2.340 2.340 2.279 2.262	.830 .690 .675 1.240 2.401 2.480 2.483 2.430 2.430
.817	32 33 34 35 36 - 37 38 39 40 41	1.111 1.024 .864 1.070 1.801 1.963 1.963 1.955 1.955	.940 .835 .658 1.460 2.163 2.340 2.340 2.340 2.319	.880 .785 .690 1.690 2.119 2.187 2.187 2.180 2.1450
•946	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 55 52	1.173 1.050 .891 .915 1.865 2.024 2.038 2.010 2.010	1.042 .916 .795 1.242 2.290 2.410 2.110 2.100 2.100 2.100	.960 .803 .759 1.400 2.453 2.520 2.507 2.488 2.475 2.450

(a) Details of wing and slat.

Figure 1.- Sketch of 40° sweptback wing.

x/c	z/o'	Orifice Number for y/b/2							
,		•429	•558	•68 8	.817	•946			
0.050 .010 0.025 0.050 .1500 .250	-0.119 059 0 064 .036 .139 .227	12345678910	11234 156 1290 1290	2245678 90r	333456789 441	44456789012 44445678			





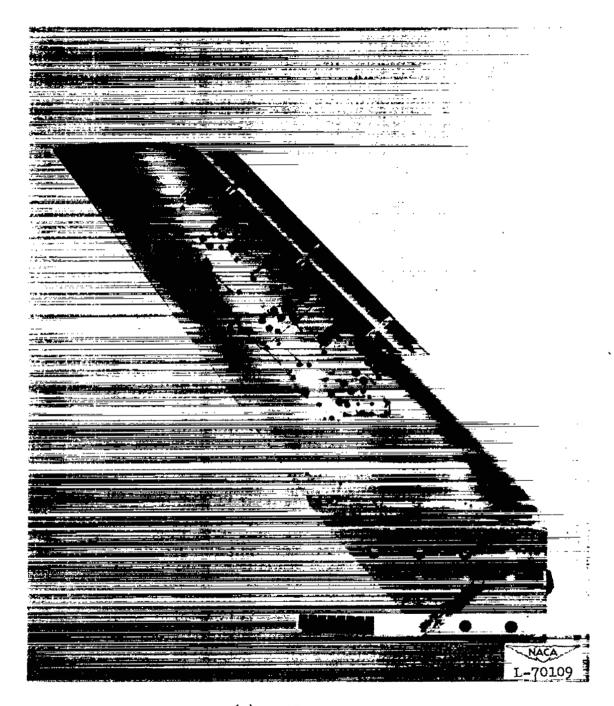
(b) Orifice locations.

Figure 1. - Concluded.



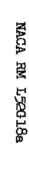
(a) Top view.

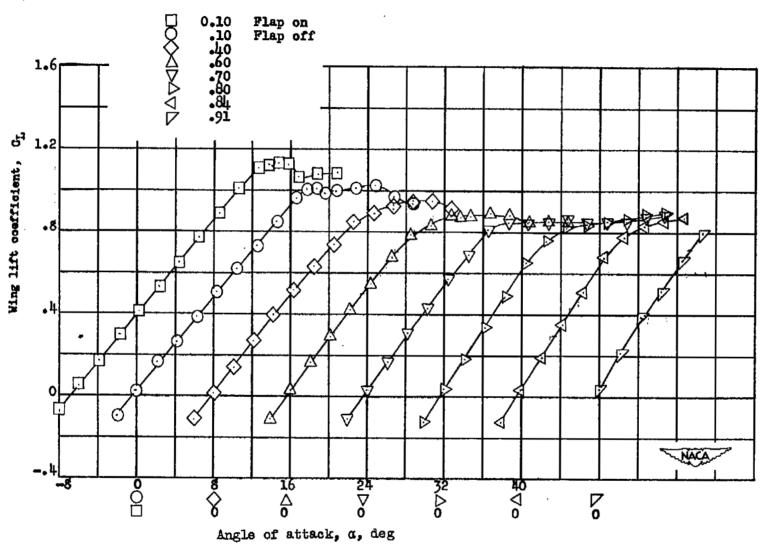
Figure 2.- Leading-edge slat mounted on 40° sweptback wing.



(b) Bottom view.

Figure 2.- Concluded.





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Figure 3.- Lift characteristics of 40° sweptback wing at various Mach numbers. 0.22c slat retracted.



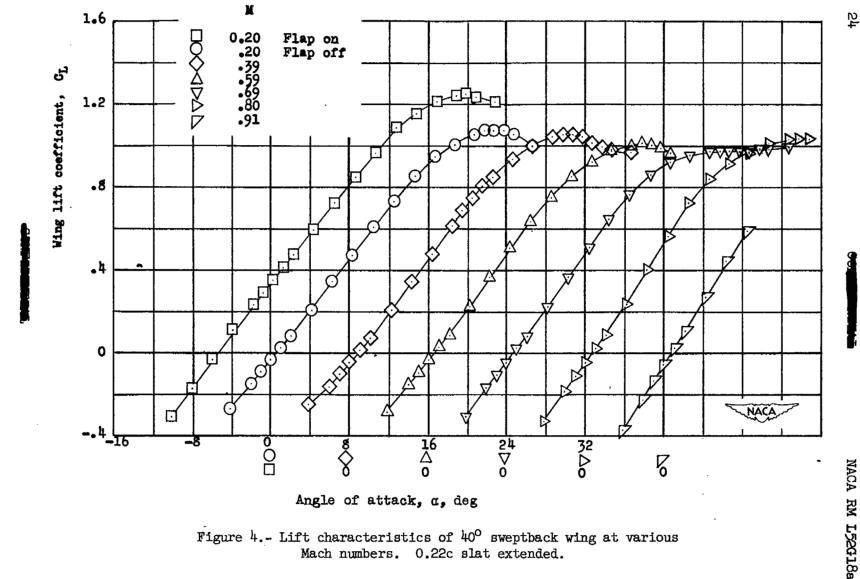


Figure 4.- Lift characteristics of 40° sweptback wing at various Mach numbers. 0.22c slat extended.

4G

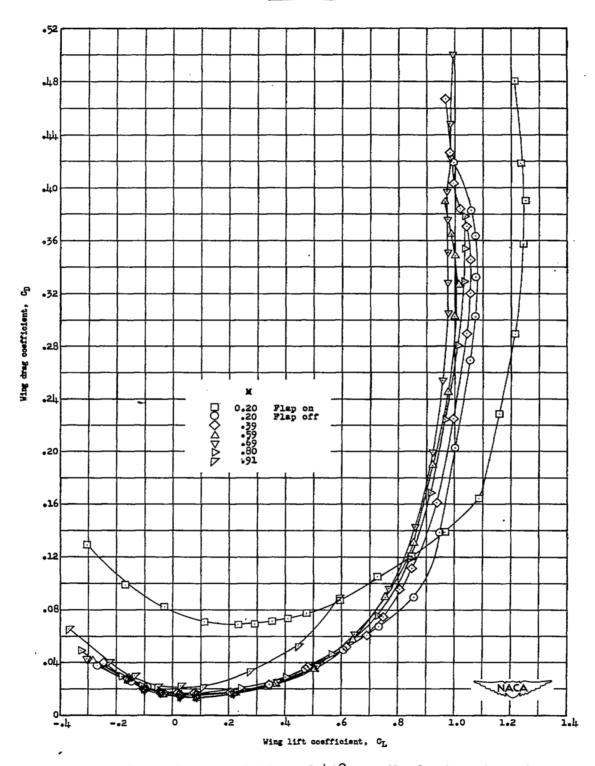


Figure 5.- Drag characteristics of 40° sweptback wing at various Mach numbers. 0.22c slat extended.

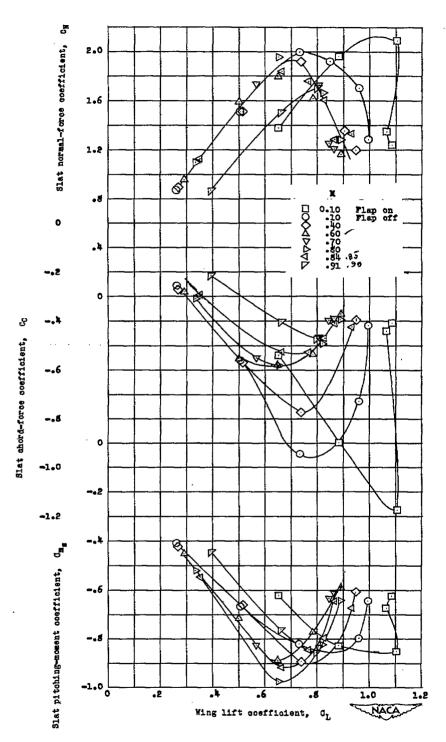


Figure 6.- Variation of integrated slat normal-force, chord-force, and pitching-moment coefficients with wing lift coefficient for various Mach numbers. 0.22c slat retracted.

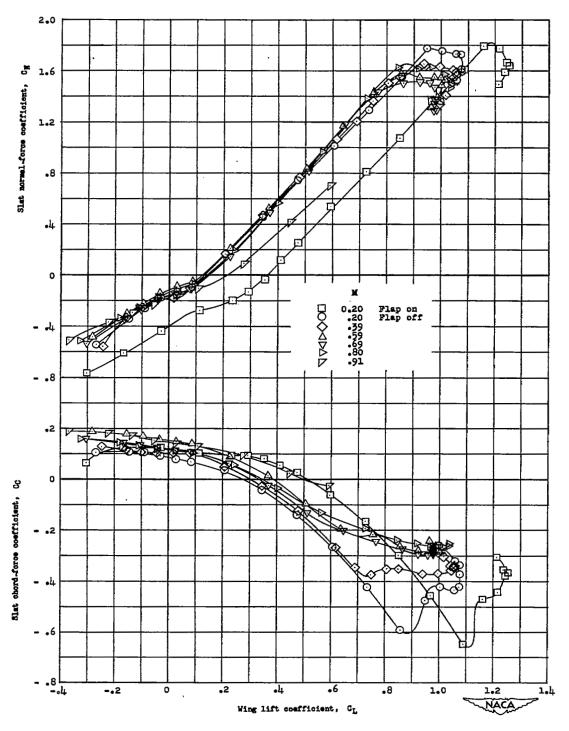


Figure 7.- Variation of slat normal-force and chord-force coefficients with wing lift coefficient for various Mach numbers. 0.22c slat extended.

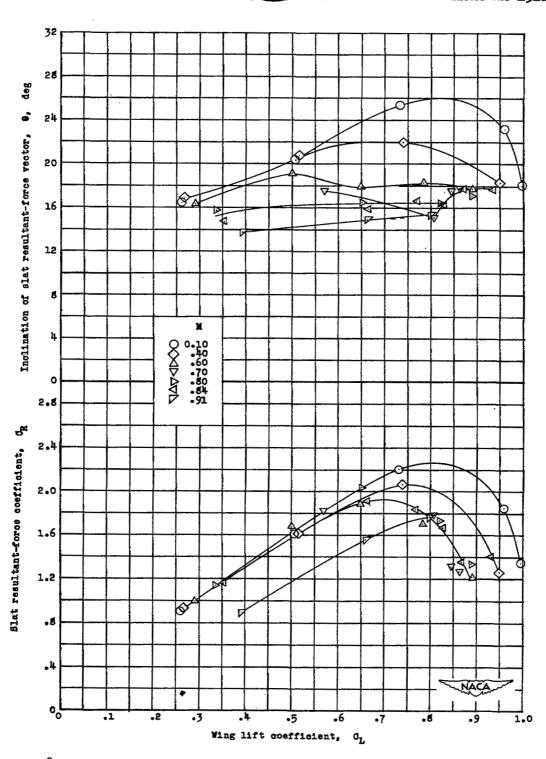


Figure 8.- Magnitude and inclination of slat resultant-force coefficient. 0.22c slat retracted.

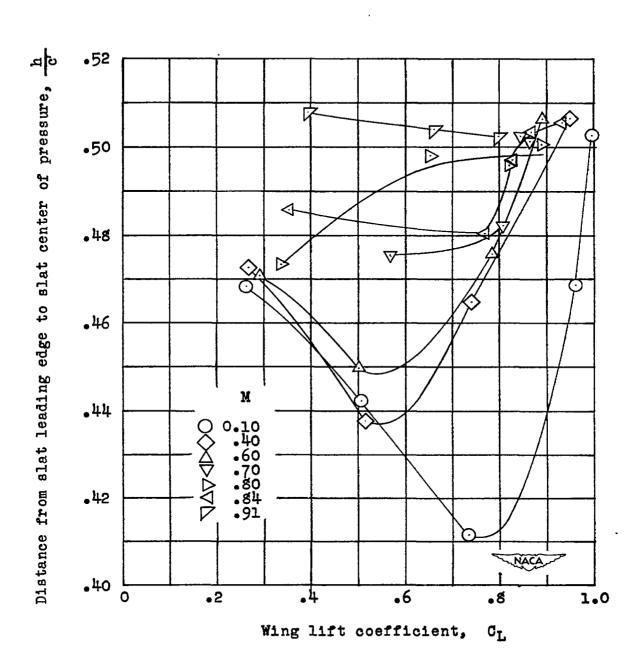
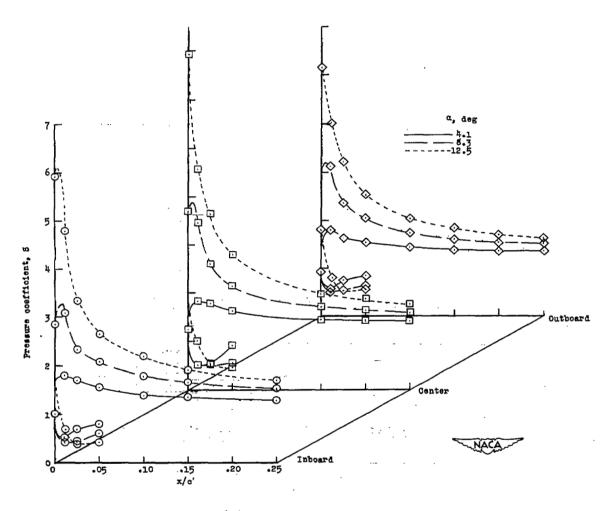
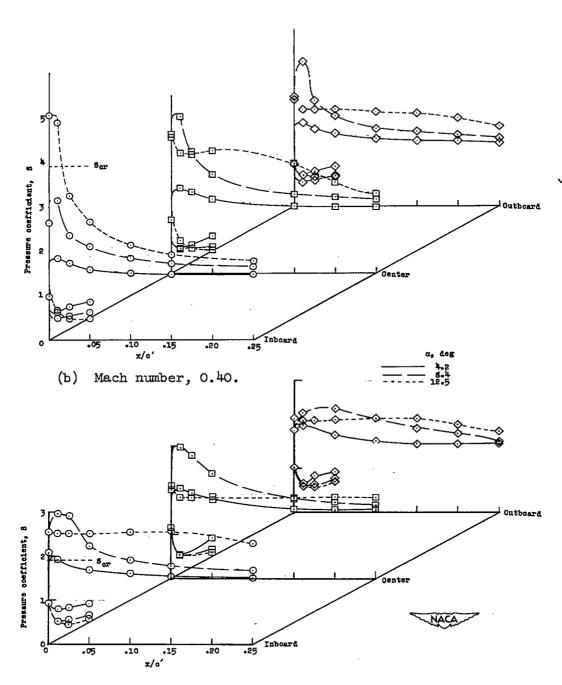


Figure 9.- Variation of center of pressure of slat load with wing lift coefficient. 0.22c slat retracted.



(a) Mach number, 0.10.

Figure 10. - Comparison of pressure distributions over retracted slat at several Mach numbers.



(c) Mach number, 0.60.

Figure 10. - Continued.

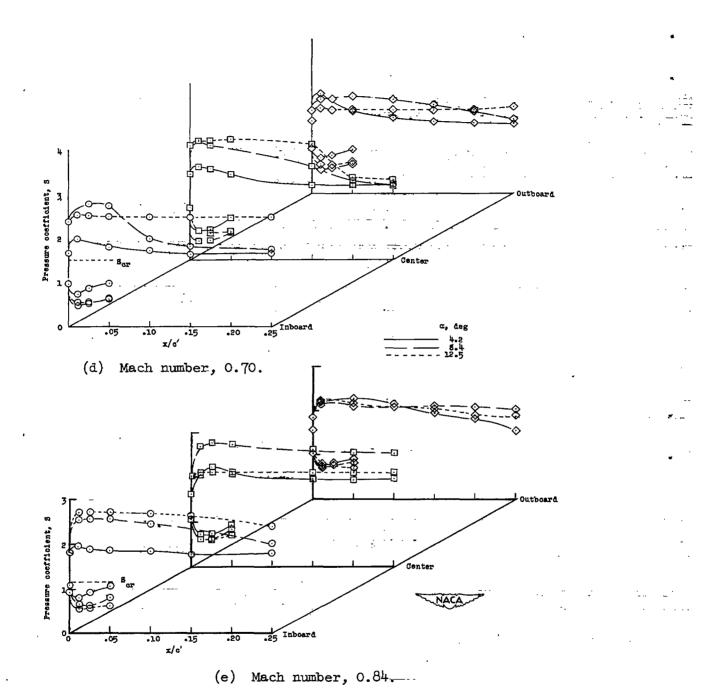


Figure 10. - Concluded.

SECURITY INFORMATION

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